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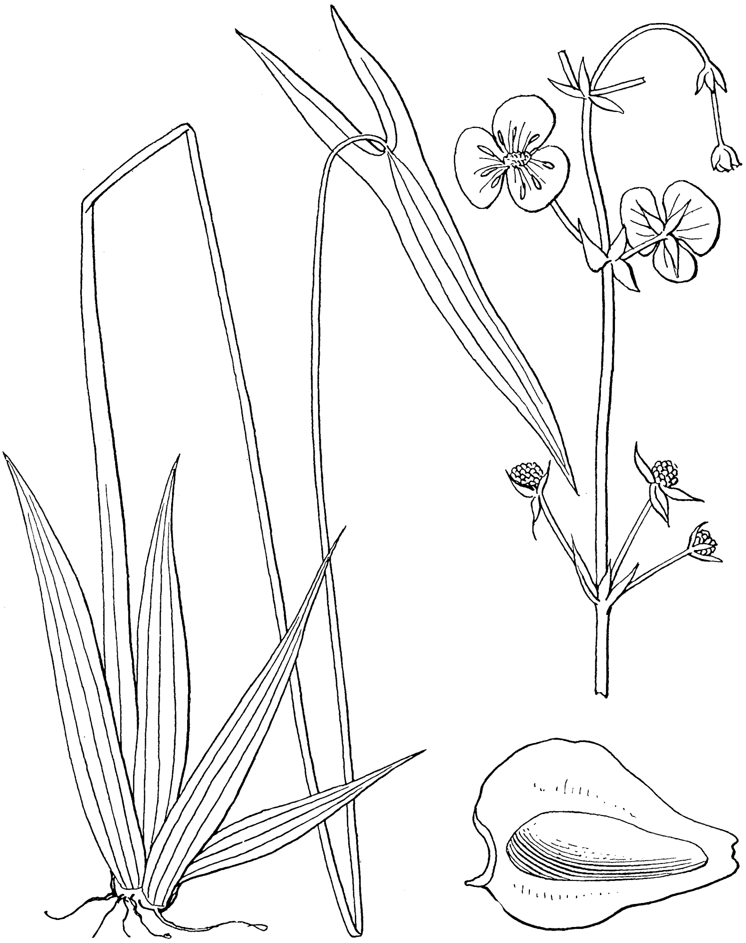
BULLETIN OF THE TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB.—PLATE CLIX.



SAGITTARIA CUNEATA, SHELDON.

Notes From the Minnesota State Herbaria.

I. SOME EXTENSIONS OF PLANT RANGES.

BY EDMUND P. SHELDON.

(PLATE CLIX.)

Potamogeton Vaseyi, Robbins, in A. Gray, Man. Ed. 5, 485 (1867).

Not previously reported from Minnesota. Specimens of the fruiting form with floating leaves were found in Chisago lake, Chisago county, Minn. (B. C. Taylor, July, 1892).

Potamogeton Illinoensis, Morong, Bot. Gaz. v. 50 (1880).

Hitherto Minnesota collections of this species have been made only on the southern border of the State. It has been found at Lake Minnewaska, Pope county, Minn. (B. C. Taylor, Aug., 1891), and at Green lake, Chisago county, Minn. (B. C. Taylor, Aug., 1892).

SAGITTARIA CUNEATA, n. sp. Aquatic, rooting in the sand; leaves long-petioled, sagittate or rarely oblong-lanceolate; blade floating, small, 2–3 inches in length, with linear lobes; phyllodia submerged, of two forms, either linear-attenuate and reaching nearly to the surface of the water, or lanceolate and clustered at the base; scape slender, terete, 2–3 feet in length, bearing whorls of flowers at the surface of the water; pedicels divergent, extended, ternate, with often a fourth in the upper whorls; bracts connate, lanceolate-ovate, acute; filaments glandular-thickened, not pubescent, shorter than the ovate anthers; achenia cuneate, short, one-half line in length, with minute retrorse beak above, outer and inner margins with single, tumid crests. [Plate CLIX.]

Abundant in shallow water of East Battle Lake, Otter Tail county, Minn., from which locality the type specimen is described. Found also in Mollie Stark and Blanche Lakes of the same county (E. P. S., Aug., 1892).

Poa debilis, Torr. Fl. N. Y. ii. 459 (1843).

Not previously reported from Minnesota. Abundant in open, sandy soil near Mora, Kanabec county, Minn. (E. P. S., July, 1892).

Eriophorum Virginicum, Linn. Spec. i. 52 (1753).

Not previously reported from Minnesota. Swamps and peat-bogs near Little Lake, Chisago county, Minn. (B. C. Taylor, Aug., 1892).

Scirpus maritimus, Linn. Spec. i. 50 (1753).

Not previously reported from Minnesota. It was found growing in saline marshes and around edges of swamps near Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minn. (W. D. Frost, July, 1892).

Carex Norvegica, Willd. Spec. iv. 227 (1804).

Not previously reported from Minnesota. Collected in marshy ground near Irving Chase Lake, Cass county, Minn. (Mac M. and Sheld., Aug., 1890). In specimens from this collection the terminal spike is distinctly long-contracted below with the staminate flowers. It is remarkable that this plant, which has hitherto been reported for North America as occurring only in Maine and northward, should be found in the heart of the Minnesota forest.

Carex stricta, Lam. var. *decora*, Bailey, Bot. Gaz. xiii. 85 (1888).

Not previously reported from Minnesota. Common in sandy soil near Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minn., and near Nichols, Aitkin county, Minn. (E. P. S., June, 1892). This variety seems to prefer upland, sandy places. It is frequently seen on the pine-barrens near the two above localities.

Carex exilis, Dewey, Am. Journ. Sci. Ser. I. xiv. 35 (1828).

Not previously reported from Minnesota. Collected in a tamarack swamp near Twin Lake, Hennepin county, Minn. (E. P. S., Sept., 1890), and in low, swampy ground west of Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minn. (E. P. S., June. 1892).

Carex flava, Linn. Spec. i. 975 (1753).

Not previously reported from Minnesota. Typical specimens of this species were found in abundance on the shores of many of the lakes of Otter Tail county, Minn. (E. P. S., Aug., 1892).

CAREX ALBURSINA, n. sp.

C. laxiflora, Lam. var. *latifolia*, Boott. Ill. 38 (1858). Not *C. latifolia*, Schkr. Car. i. 104 (1801), which is a later name for *C. plantaginea*, Lam. Ency. Meth. iii. 392 (1789).

Not previously reported from Minnesota. This plant prefers moist edges of deep woods. It is abundant near Wilton, Waseca county, Minn. (E. P. S., June, 1891), and in the neighborhood of Mahtomedi, on the shore of White Bear Lake, Washington county, Minn. (E. P. S., July, 1892).

The tall aspect of the plant, with its broad leaves mostly clustered at the base, together with the broad bracts and sessile staminate spikes, seem to mark this as a distinct species.

ERYSIMUM SYRTICOLUM, n. sp.

Glaucous throughout, with close, appressed hairs; stems upright, rigid, branching from the base, 1–2½ feet high; leaves rigid, sparse, linear-lanceolate, sparingly denticulate, 1–2 inches in length, early deciduous; flowers small, 3–4 lines in length; stigma conspicuously two-lobed; pods narrow, short, 6–15 lines in length, mostly tumid at the base, erect or slightly spreading on short, diverging pedicels, which are 2½–3 lines in length.

The locality of the type is on the high, sandy banks of Lake Benton, Lincoln county, Minn., where I collected it in August, 1891. During August, 1892, I found it sparingly on the gravelly shores of Pelican Lake, Otter Tail county, Minn. This species resembles *E. inconspicuum* (S. Wats.) MacM., but the glaucous, strict aspect and short pods fully characterize it.

Nasturtium obtusum, Nutt. in T. and G. Fl. i. 74 (1838).

Not previously reported from Minnesota. Frequent in low, marshy ground near Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minn. (E. P. S., Aug., 1892).

Cratægus punctata, Jacq. Hort. Vindob. i. 10 (1770).

Not previously reported from Minnesota, although occurring frequently in Illinois, some portions of Wisconsin, and Eastern Missouri. A number of scattered bushes were found growing on open hillsides near Center City, Chisago county, Minn. (B. C. Taylor, June, 1892).

Astralagus multiflorus (Pursh) A. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. vi. 226 1866).

Not previously reported from Minnesota. This plant was found in abundance on the sandy shores of Lakes Belmont and Eagle, Otter Tail county, Minn. (E. P. S., Aug., 1892). It has a bushy, bunched habit of growth. The bunches are frequently 2–3 feet in diameter. This adds another to the list of eastward traveling, Rocky Mountain plants growing in Minnesota.

Elatine Americana (Pursh) Arn. Edin. Journ. Nat. and Geogr. Sci. i. 430 (1830).

Not previously reported from Minnesota. This plant was found in abundance, growing in 2–6 inches of water at Linn Lake, Chisago county, Minn. (B. C. Taylor, Aug., 1892).

Bartonia Virginica (Linn.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. (1888).

Not previously reported from Minnesota. Found growing among moss in a peat-bog near Zumbrota, Goodhue county, Minn. (C. A. Ballard, Aug., 1892).

Collomia linearis, Nutt. Gen. i. 126 (1818).

Abundant on the shores of Mille Lacs Lake, Aitkin and Mille Lacs counties, Minn. (E. P. S., Aug., 1892). Plants collected by Dr. J. H. Sandberg, near Red Wing, Goodhue county, Minn. (Aug., 1885) and referred by him to this species are a large-leaved, bushy form. These two Eastern Minnesota collections represent, so far as is known, the only Minnesota localities of this western and northern species.

Solidago ulmifolia, Muhl. in Willd. Sp. Pl. iii. 2060 (1804).

Heretofore the only Minnesota collections of this plant have been made along the southeastern border of the State. It is abundant by roadsides and borders of woods near Lakes Lida and Pelican, Otter Tail county, Minn. (E. P. S., Aug., 1892).

Aster lateriflorus (Linn.) Britt. var. THYRSOIDEUS (A. Gray). *A. diffusus*, Ait., var. *thyrsoideus*, A. Gray, Syn. Fl. i. II. 187 (1888).

Not previously reported from Minnesota. This plant prefers sandy edges of woods. It is abundant near Lakes Belmont and Eagle, in the Leaf Hill district of Otter Tail county, Minn. (E. P. S., Aug., 1892).

ASTER INCANOPILOSUS (Lindl.).

A. ramulosus, Lindl. var. *incanopilosus*, Lindl. in DC. Prodr. v. 243 (1836).

A. multiflorus, Ait. var. *commutatus*, T. and G. Fl. ii. 124 (1841).

A. commutatus, A. Gray, Syn. Fl. i. ii. 185 (1888).

Not previously reported from Minnesota. This large-capitate species of the section Squarrosa is common on the dry prairie hills of Otter Tail county, Minn. (E. P. S., Aug., 1892).

Xanthium Canadense, Mill. var. *echinatum* (Murr.) A. Gray, Syn. Fl. i. II. 252 (1888).

This plant is common on the sandy shores of the lakes of Minnesota. Typical specimens of *X. Canadense*, Mill., prefer roadsides, fields and other open places.

Artemisia serrata, Nutt. Gen. ii. 142 (1818).

Reported as occurring from Illinois to Dakota, but probably never before collected in Minnesota. It was found in low swampy ground near Taylor's Falls, Chisago county, Minn. (B. C. Taylor, Aug., 1892).

Echinops sphærocephalus, Linn. Spec. i. 814 (1753).

This European composite has been introduced in the neighborhood of St. Anthony Park, Ramsey county, Minn. (Dr. Otto Lugger, Sept., 1891, and Oct., 1892). It is becoming thoroughly established. To my knowledge this is the first recorded occurrence of the plant in North America.

The Systematic Position of Hartwrightia Floridana.

BY JOHN M. HOLZINGER.

(PLATE CLX.)

Dr. Gray established this monotypical genus of the order Compositæ on plants communicated by Dr. S. Hart Wright, who collected them in sphagnous swamps in Volusia county, Florida, in November, 1886. Since that time the plant seems not to have been collected again, except by Mr. Otto Vesterlund, who in November, 1889, found it near Pittman, Lake county, just west of the locality at which Dr. Wright discovered it. Is it possible that this is the full range of this plant? It seems that after the lapse of six years it ought to have turned up at more stations. It is more likely that the plant has been found, but could not be identified, and that this is the real reason for the meagre data concerning its distribution.

The genus *Hartwrightia* is first described in Proc. Am. Acad. xxiii. 264 (May 29, 1888). It is there referred to the Piquerieæ, with *Gymnocoronis* and *Adenostemma* as the nearest related genera, being supposed to be the only member of this subtribe within our limits. But the plant has evidently appendiculate anthers, and so should stand in the next subtribe, the Agerateæ. The nearest allied genus is *Allomia*, with which it has in common two characters, namely, absence of pappus, and the number of involucral